

THE RECORD.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

French women are demanding the ballot. In France the hand that rocks the cradle, having little to do, proposes to steer the ship of state.

With the women voting the way they do fewer men than ever will enjoy the distinction of having the barkeep call them by their first names.

However, the French surgeon who tells of the usefulness of the vermiform appendix need expect no applause from the considerable army of those who have had it cut out.

ONE of the earliest reports that came from Mexico concerning Huerta contained the assertion that he is stupid. His developments there tend to confirm the reliability of first impressions.

CANADA'S crops of spring wheat, fall wheat, oats and barley are all greater in 1913 than they were in 1912. Thus, Winnipeg will get some of the 1914 automobiles that might otherwise have gone to Wichita.

MORAU, the French inventor who recently won the Bonnet prize for flying with his hands off the controls of his machine, has an interesting history. He is employed by a large printing house in Paris. Most of the money that he earns is devoted to aviation. His family and himself must content themselves with the bare means of subsistence. Despite his modest income he has done wonders in designing his automatically stable machine. It is to be hoped that the winning of Bonnet prize funds by Morau will induce either the French government or wealthy French patrons of aviation to take an interest in him.

The Government Wants Dairymen.

The establishment of creameries on several irrigation projects of the Government during the past two years has proven so successful that there is widespread interest in dairying among the settlers. Unfortunately many of the settlers are without the necessary capital to purchase good dairy stock and for the time being are forced to continue the un-economic method of selling all their forage crops. A large number of these settlers are trying to operate more land than their means will permit, and with a view of engaging in dairying are desirous of subdividing their farms in order to get money for the purchase of stock. This has placed on the market a considerable area of land on several projects where nearly all of the Government land has been taken up. The prices and terms offered are more on the need for money than an actual value, and offer excellent opportunities for experienced dairy men to establish themselves in communities where the success of their enterprise is practically assured. There are numerous sections where good land suited for dairy farming can be had at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 per acre, with water ready for irrigation. On all these projects the markets for dairy products, beef and pork, are excellent and there is every indication of a continuance for an indefinite period. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that dairy farming in the West is the safest, surest, and in the long run the most profitable form of agriculture to engage in.

The Settlement Agent of the U. S. Reclamation Service at Chicago is furnishing information concerning

location, prices, and terms to all who are seeking homes in the West, but is especially desirous of interesting practical farmers with capital. Many of the projects contain a few Government farms available for homesteading, and farmers desiring them are also supplied. In view of the very high prices prevailing elsewhere for lands suitable for dairying, the western opportunities are regarded as exceedingly attractive.

Get your Thanksgiving dinner from Columbus market, where the best will be provided.

Mr. V. A. Shipworth and family, of near Ragsdale, have moved to town, and are occupying the Roark place, west side.

Columbs will have everything for that Thanksgiving dinner.

Movers are numerous on the streets now, several wagons passing through town almost every day, lately.

Indian summer is due right now, and we have prospects of a good one.

Celery, oysters, cranberries, dressed chicken, fresh meats, for Thanksgiving. At Columbus.

The Powderly Band did much to enliven the crowd last Friday, leading the procession and rendering many fine numbers during the afternoon from the court house balcony.

Watch Columbus for Thanksgiving display of good things to eat.

Foreign Visitors to School Fair.

Among the visitors and guests of honor to the School Fair were Mrs. Sarah E. Hall, of Kirksville, Mo., whose many years' work here endeared her to all our people; Miss Mary Scott, teacher of domestic science in Western Normal, Bowling Green; Prof. McHenry Rhoades, of Lexington, a native of Muhlenberg who has risen to the important position of supervisor of city schools of the state; Misses Opal Taylor and Gabe Robertson, of the Louisville graded schools; Miss Wood, of Russellville; Miss Bartlett, of Kirksville; a former teacher here; Mr. L. C. Hayden, of Henry county, a brother of Prof. C. C. Hayden, principal of the city schools; members of the faculties of the following schools: Dawson Springs, Earlington, Kirksville and Ekron.

Telephone Girls' Eyes.

There are in the United States about 125,000 telephone girls, whose average term of service is three years or less. The working hours are about 8 per diem; the average number of calls is about 140 per hour, running, "at the peak," to 225 or more. The operator sits facing a switchboard which is covered with numbers, each number having a small signal light that flashes on and off as the call is completed. When the person calling raises his receiver, a light flashes on the switchboard at "central," and this light continues to burn until the operator "plugs" the number and receives the call. She then plugs the number called for and this light burns until the called person raises his receiver from the hook. When the receivers are finally replaced on their hooks, both lights flash and burn until the operator removes the connecting plugs. To complete one call means four flashes of light. As the average number of calls is 140 per hour, with 225 or more during the rush hours, the operator's eyes are exposed to from 500 to 1,000 flashes of light every hour, resulting in fatigue to the eyes, to say nothing of the mental and physical strain under which the operator constantly works. The Bell system, in 1911, spent \$720, 953 for rest-rooms and lunch rooms for the operators, and it has secured sufficient air space and good illumination, yet, although only young and healthy girls are selected, the average length of service does not exceed three years. The symptoms of eye strain which the girls develop are headache, dullness, indigestion, exhaustion, nerve strain, insomnia, cataracts, and so forth. The two or three short years of telephone work possible to the girls, as well as nine-tenths of all suffering, is probably due to the constant near range eye work, without proper protection for the eyes.

Mr. J. W. P. Sumner and wife are spending a few days in Louisville.

SCHOOL FAIR.

Next Monday School Fair Begins the First and Greatest Ever in Kentucky.

Men, women and children, young and old, came through town last Friday morning to the school fair. The fair is being held in the school building, and is a most interesting and profitable affair. The fair is being held in the school building, and is a most interesting and profitable affair. The fair is being held in the school building, and is a most interesting and profitable affair.

A line of march was formed near the depot, and there were over 500 children in ranks, marching to the court house, where drills and marches were given by many of the schools. The showers ceased about 11 o'clock, and the streets were congested with people who were visiting the exhibits in the court house, the V. M. C. A. building and the Hale storehouse, all of which were filled with examples of the work done by the school children of the county. Manual training, domestic science, needlework, drawing, clay modeling, etc., all comparatively new branches of study, were shown to advantage in thousands of items of excellence, and drew the highest praise from every looker.

The most notable and commendable section of the parade was that of the Bivins school. Mr. Elgin Carey, teacher, the day pupils being followed by a score of elderly men, who are attending a night school, Mr. Carey teaching these men two hours on two nights each week. This service is entirely voluntary and free, and is the first and only school of the kind in the county. His work and the men have the deepest interest and best wishes of everyone in the county.

There were many visitors from over the State, who had learned of our wonderful success in our first fair last year, and who came to see the second, and every one was much pleased. Prof. McHenry Rhoades, who has charge of the High School work of the State, and who has visited every fair held, declared this by far the largest and best he had seen, and so far as he knew, was the greatest ever held in the whole country.

There were about two hundred prizes distributed, every school winning in some branch; a list of the prizes and winners will be given next week, as the Secretary has not yet been able to compile the matter. County Superintendent Shaver, Prof. C. C. Hayden and his assistants on the committee, every county teacher and pupil, and the hundreds of enthusiastic parents and patrons, have all combined to make the School Fair a success beyond the hopes of any, and each one deserves the highest praise.

Mrs. Alice Coffman, of Central City, visited Mrs. H. C. McCracken the latter part of the week.

King, the druggist, a fairer who has been in the market for some time, is the latest addition to the "Big and Road" figure in America, to be here on Saturday, November 29, to lecture and demonstrate his drug. Everybody urged to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jenkins are in Louisville for a few days.

Miss Lillian Whitmer, of Easley, was a week end visitor of Miss Ella McCracken.

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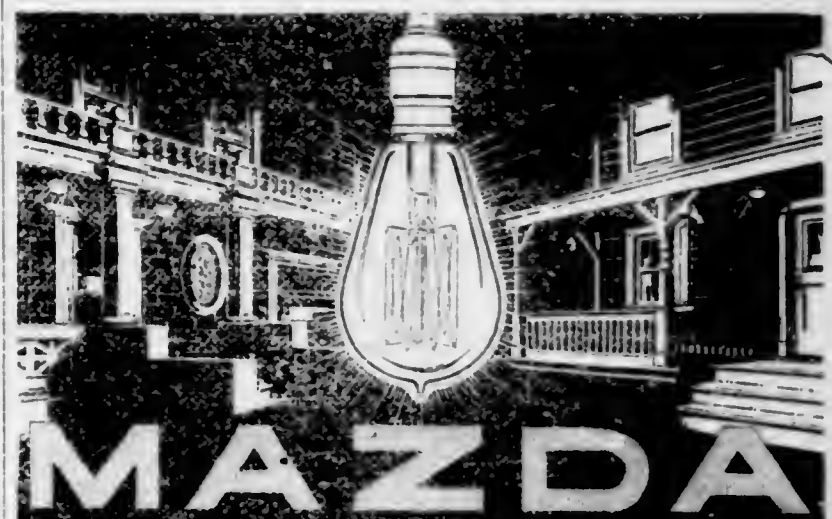
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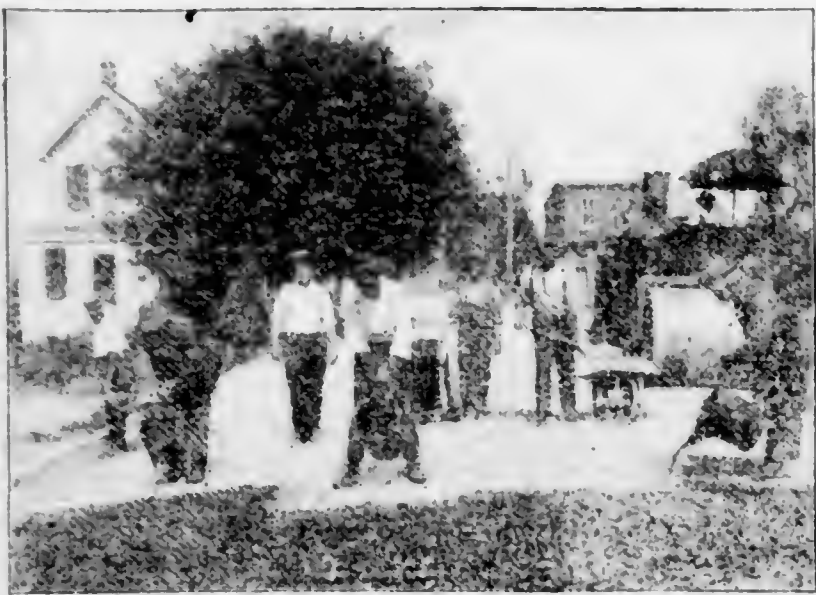
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FRIDAY, NOV. 14

One big "Good Roads" day for Muhlenberg County, when willing volunteers should do needed work on our highways, and put them in shape to withstand the ravages of winter weather.

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

SOUTH BOUND	
132 Louisville Express	11:25 am
133 Cincinnati Express	1:24 pm
134 Louisville Limited	3:25 pm
135 Central R.R. accommodation	5:15 pm
NORTH BOUND	
136 Paducah and Cairo express	5:15 am
137 Fulton accommodation	12:25 pm
138 New Orleans special	3:40 pm
139 N. H. spec. (Louisville passenger only)	1:27 am

Local Mention.

We had the 10,000 people to the School fair, all right, and then some.

Mrs. H. L. Shelton, of South Carrollton, was an interested visitor to the School Fair.

Eggs are selling at 75 cents per dozen in New York, but you cannot buy one here at any price.

Dr. Paul S. Powell, of Drakesboro, was here to the School Fair and visiting friends last Friday.

Buck Kilby says that for frank and effective publicity nothing beats the present fashions in women's gowns.

Last Saturday was pay day at the mines in the county, and merchants everywhere shared in the distribution of funds.

The court house clock has been out of commission for about a month, and many people are inconvenienced thereby.

The open season for quails starts Saturday, and it is likely that there will be a large number of hunters in the field opening day.

Dr. J. K. Wilson will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist church next Sunday morning, and everyone is invited to attend the service.

With more than 3,000 school children in line of march, the Muhlenberg School Fair last Friday was the greatest ever, even if it did rain.

Better get and carry that hunting license with you, or you are almost sure to be turned up by some one, and your sport will then cost you extra.

Mr. Hamner McCracken, of the mechanical force of The Record, who has been at his home near Sacramento for three weeks, returned Saturday.

Mr. C. W. Cund, of Bowling Green, representing the Bowling Green Business College, was here the first of the week, and had promise of some pupils soon.

Mrs. Sarah T. Hall, of Kirksville, Mo., and Miss Julie T. Hall, of Atlanta, are guests of Mrs. C. M. Martin, and enjoying a visit of a few days here with oldtime friends.

Mr. Chas. E. Martin and Mr. J. P. Morgan received their new 1914 Hupmobile cars Monday; these are the first cars of this kind here, and they are making a very pleasing impression on everyone.

Evangelistic Services.

The Evangelistic Services at the Baptist Church will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 17. Services will be held at 8:00 P. M. and 7 P. M. every day. The pastor will be assisted by Dr. L. W. Doolin, of Bowling Green, Ky. Dr. Doolin is one of the most popular and one of the most successful preachers among us. He is a man of broad culture, has a winning personality and is a gospel preacher of great power. In spite of his pressing pastoral duties at Bowling Green he finds time for a good many Evangelistic meetings and the Lord has richly blessed his labors wherever he has gone.

We desire to extend the most cordial and hearty invitation to all the people of Greenville and vicinity to attend these meetings and enjoy with us the spiritual refreshings which we trust the Lord will give us. The people of the other churches in Greenville have been especially kind to help us in the past and we trust that they may have the same cooperation during these services.

A very special and urgent invitation is extended to the unsaved to attend these meetings and to pray with us that the Lord may open the way unto their hearts for his saving grace.

Call No. 82 for fresh pork and beef, Wednesdays and Saturdays; free delivery.

Read George Fitch on "Good Roads," found elsewhere in this issue. It is quite up to his usual high standard, and should be read by everyone.

Birthday Anniversary.
Col. Jim Bartlett, of Evansville, and Col. Harry Bridges, of Louisville, arrived to day to help Col. R. C. Dunbar celebrate his birthday. There is a dispute about the number of the birthday anniversaries, Col. Bridges stating positively that it is Col. Dunbar's seventy-third anniversary. He says he speaks from a personal knowledge. At any rate none of the gentlemen look the part, so far as age is concerned.

The above is from the *Bowling Green Messenger* of the 6th inst. Mr. Dunbar is well known here, where he lived many years, and Mr. Bridges has many relatives and friends in the county. They are both very young men in spirit and good cheer, though rich in wisdom and experience.

For Information and Guidance of Bankers of the 2nd Internal Revenue District of Kentucky.

Bankers, Bankers, Trust Companies and other banking institutions receiving deposits of money are not required under the Treasury Regulations (part 2) approved Oct. 31, 1913, to withhold at the source the normal income tax of one per cent on the interest paid, or accruing to depositors, whether on open accounts or on Certificates of Deposit, but all such interest, whether paid or accrued and not paid, must be included in his tax return by the person or persons entitled to receive such interest, whether on open accounts or on Certificates of Deposit.

You are further advised that the income derived from the interest upon the obligations of a State, County, City or any other political subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions, is not subject to the Income Tax, and a certificate of ownership in connection with the coupons or registered interest orders for such interest will not be required.

The interest coupons should clearly show on their face whether they are issued by the United States or any political subdivision thereof. If, however, they do not clearly show this, then of course, an ownership certificate should be required. Such certificates will be furnished you upon application.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH T. GIBLIN, Collector.

We have been getting tickets and tickets right along now for some days.

Persimmons and possums are now quite ripe.

The Bowling Green Nursery representative made heavy deliveries of stock of all kinds to farmers hereabouts the first of the week.

Call No. 82 for fresh beef and pork; delivery daily.

GOOD ROADS.

By George Fitch.

Good roads are a fact in about four American States, and a subject of discussion in forty-six others.

A good road is a road which has only two dimensions—length and breadth. A bad road has three—length, breadth and depth. When a bad road has thawed out in the spring and has been rained on twenty-four hours a day for about three weeks it is navigable for canal boats and small stern-wheel steamers.

In fact, all that a black dirt road needs in April to make it a useful link in our great national waterway system is locks. In portions of Illinois and Iowa the use of stilt and life preservers among mail carriers in the spring is alarmingly prevalent.

A good road is merely a roof over a bad road. When an enterprising State has decided to pull itself out of the mud it roofs over its mud roads with tar and gravel or macadam, and the farmer, come to town in wet weather just as carelessly as if they were Noah and didn't care how much it rained.

Good roads were invented about 2,000 years ago by Caesar. Some of his roads are still being used in France the roads are so good that the country cannot afford the dust raised by automobiles, and the humble peasant is going rich posing for tourists at one franc per

exposure.

In England the roads are smooth as floors and aged men sweep them every morning. This should fill this country with shame, except for the fact that aged men in America do not have to sweep roads for a living.

Good roads are useful because they enable the farmer to market his hogs when they are ripe instead of when roads are not navigable by a wagon which isn't fitted with huge wheels and propellers. But they are useful also because they enable the tired man to climb into a nervous automobile and commune with nature far, far away from cabinets and pictures of September war.

Some farmers speak of good roads with scorn for this reason and insist that they do not want the city ambulance past their farm at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This is short-sighted. After the city man has worn long, hot holes in the country atmosphere for a few years he knows enough about it to buy a farm and settle down when he has worn out. And this enables the farmer to sell the soil farm and come to the city.

The world is full of give and take, and the farmer who does not give the city man a chance to breathe country air flavored with real estate will never have a chance to take \$300 an acre from him for a nicely equipped farm with all modern improvements, including a 1913 almanac.

Bruce Fentress Killed by Train.

Bruce, the 18 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fentress, of South Carrollton, was struck by the north-bound O. & N. passenger train at Cleaton last Sunday evening about 5:30 o'clock and suffered injuries from which he died at noon Tuesday, never having regained consciousness. He and Isaac Morgan walked from South Carrollton to Cleaton Sunday afternoon to visit some young ladies, and did not give themselves sufficient time to reach the station to take the train back home. Both were running up the track toward the station, and the three tracks confused Fentress, who was running on the main line track, thinking he was either between the tracks or on a switch. He called to Morgan, who was on the switch, telling him to come over on the other track, but the shout of his companion warning Fentress of his danger came too late, though Fentress realized his danger just before the train reached him, and attempted to jump, just as the engine struck him. One leg was broken, but the serious injury was to his head, the skull being penetrated, and the boy never regained consciousness. Bruce Fentress was known all over the county, and there was no more popular young man anywhere. He had operated a garage for some time in Central City, and was an expert driver and mechanic. He was quiet, obliging, industrious, and his many excellent traits made close friends with all who knew him. His father and mother have the most sincere sympathy for everyone in the loss of their only child.

Read Kipp to be Here November 29.

The local court has made a contract with Mr. D. Ward King, the man who received the split leg drag to lecture and demonstrate to the people in this county on Sunday, November 29, and he will be here that day hoping to meet hundreds of Muhlenberg's citizens. Mr. King is without doubt the leading good roads apostle of America, and has been in the work for a quarter of a century, talking to and working with millions of people. The people of the county should appreciate

CATARRH OF THE THROAT

Is Liable to Produce Catarrhal Deafness

CLARENCE DOWMAN.



A Case of Catarrhal Deafness.

Mr. Wm. Dowman, R. F. D. 1, Coon Rapids, Iowa, writes:

"Some time ago I wrote you about my little boy, Clarence, five years of age. He was troubled with his ears. They were very sensitive to the touch, and he was quick at times. He seemed to be worse after catching cold. I had taken him to doctors, but they did not seem to be able to relieve him, and I was very much afraid he would lose his hearing entirely. He was getting worse all the time. I wrote to you for advice, and you prescribed Peruna. I began giving it to him, and can now say that he is entirely cured. He is now well and hearty and can hear perfectly."

Catarrh Causes Many Diseases.
Many diseases are caused by taking cold. A cold is very likely to settle in the nose, causing nasal catarrh. It may settle in the upper part of the throat, called the nasal pharyngeal space. In this space are two little tubes called eustachian tubes, that lead to the middle ear.

If the catarrh settles in the pharyngeal space it may follow the mucous membrane through the eustachian tubes into the middle ear. If it does it will cause noise in the ear, and later on be sure to cause deafness. Catarrh of the throat may follow the eustachian tubes up into the middle ear without causing much concern on the part of the patient. The par-

that loss of hearing is apt to be overlooked. A person may lose half his hearing before he knows it.

For instance, suppose a man can hear his watch four feet from the ear. If he loses his hearing to the extent that he can only hear the tick of his watch two feet from the ear he may not suspect it at all. His hearing is good enough for ordinary purposes. He goes on without the slightest suspicion that he is losing his hearing. He may have ringing in the ear, or sneezing and snapping sounds in the ear, or a feeling of pressure in the ear, but he is not aware that he is losing his hearing.

Testing the Hearing.

It is a good thing to test your hearing with a watch. First hold the watch against your ear, then move it gradually away from the ear and see how far away from the watch you can actually hear it tick. Try it on the other side and see if both ears are alike. If you find that you are unable to hear the watch on both sides alike and at a distance of four feet from the ear, you may know that deafness has already begun. You should begin taking Peruna at once. Gargle the throat with cold, strong salt water, as directed in the "Tills of Life," sent free by Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio. Persist in this treatment until a cure is effected.

The Best Way to Gargle.

Sometimes catarrh of the nasal pharyngeal space will cause an accumulation of secretions in the throat, that completely fill the space. Unless these secretions are promptly removed by frequent gargling with polyp may be formed. Once formed the polyp or adenoids, as they are sometimes called, will require a long time with the gargling to remove. Gargling according to the proper method will sometimes remove polyp or adenoids, and no surgical operation is required.

In order to understand exactly what is meant by proper gargling send for a free copy of the "Tills of Life."

During the whole course of gargling Peruna must be taken according to directions on the bottle.

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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

USE FOR ALL WASTE FRUIT

Apples and Pears That Drop From Trees and Cannot Be Sold Should Be Made Into Cider.

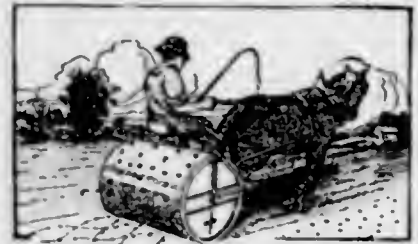
Apples and pears that drop from the trees and cannot be sold, should be made into cider or dried. A double-cage elder mill of four or six barrels per day, may be had for \$18, and a small mill for family use for ten dollars. A cook stove fruit drier may be had for five dollars. Evaporated peaches, cherries, raspberries, apples, pears and blackberries may be put up for family use or made into salable products. There is a steady demand for evaporated fruit during the winter months. In most every neighborhood a profitable business could be established that would not only prove profitable to the owner, but would give employment to the boys and girls of the vicinity.

In a trip through the fruit belt of an adjoining state, taken recently, I found a number of such establishments. I was told that the business was not only fairly remunerative to the owner, but was a means of bringing in more and better help in the community where they were located. Sweet potatoes, winter squash, pumpkins are now being packed in large quantities and find a ready sale.

In the commercial packing houses the apple parings are made into jelly and the peach stones cracked, the kernels ground and made into various medicines; the stones are ground and sold for packing purposes. If the fallen fruit can not be put up the pits should be turned into the orchard, and many insects would also be destroyed. One peck of sliced apples, mixed with two quarts of wheat bran, may be fed to the cow twice a day. The apples should not be fed whole as there is danger of choking.

SEEDING MACHINE IS NOVEL
Seeds Planted Either in Squares or Triangles—Of Much Advantage to Florists.

A new method of planting seeds has just been invented which is very interesting on account of the perfectly regular geometrical figures in which it will plant single seeds. Such a machine should be of great advantage to gardeners, and particularly to florists, says the Popular Mechanics. The spe-



Seeding Machine.

cial machine illustrated is designed to plant the seeds either in squares or in triangles, though it could easily be modified to plant them in circles, hexagons, rectangles, or any other desired forms.

BEAUTY OF THE HYDRANGEAS
Considered Best Late Flowering and Hardy Shrub—Easy of Culture and Attractive.

(By C. M. SCHULTZ.)
It is likely that if a vote were to be taken for the best late flowering hardy shrub the honor would fall to the hydrangea.

While there are shrubs that I like better, this one seems to suit the masses. It has the merit of extreme hardiness, easy culture, great flower-fulness, late blooming and persistence.

Its flowers lose their early whiteness as the season advances, but their pinkish-brown stage they are not without attractiveness.

In planting the hydrangea, I would never advise using it singly. It is vastly more effective when grouped. By this means we secure for it a strength and dignity which single specimens never have. Planted thickly it produces a grand effect.

The enormous heads of the bloom have considerable weight, but they cause the branches to take a graceful curve, and seldom if ever need supporting.

Those who are in search of a plant that will grow in almost any soil and under almost any condition, and is equally beautiful in the south and the north, will find the hydrangea the very thing they are looking for.

Manure Is Money.

Manure is money. There is no discounting the conclusion, and any landowner who doesn't believe it by the way he robs his soil is making a great mistake that will soon stare him in the face. All soil is depleted sooner or later, and that farm comes to the turn soonest to which nothing is given back.

Preserve Cut Flowers.

Cut flowers may be preserved for an unusually long time if a little salt-peter or carbonate of soda is added to the water. Salt also helps to keep them fresh.

RAISE GEESE ON FARM

Vacant Places Unfit for Cultivation Quite Suitable.

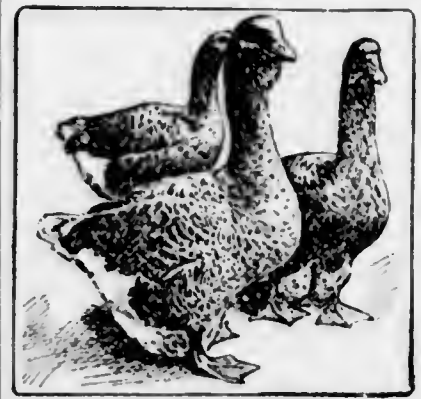
Fowls Occupy Same Place Among Poultry That Sheep Do Among Live Stock and If Given Care Are Profitable in Proportion.

Contrary to common belief, geese mature just as rapidly away from streams or ponds as near them. A generous supply of fresh drinking water is all that is required. There are many places on a farm worthless for cultivation that could be used with excellent results for geese raising.

The cost of food for geese is proportionately small in comparison with other birds bred for market. A goose on range will eat grass, insects and other animal and vegetable matter found in the fields.

Geese occupy the same place among poultry that sheep do among live stock and if given proper care are as profitable in proportion, says a writer in the Baltimore American. It is just as necessary to pluck the feathers from a goose as to shear the wool from a sheep, and the product has a great demand. The feathers may be plucked four times during the summer, and each goose of the larger breeds will yield about two pounds of fine, soft, downy feathers.

For the best results I feed my geese an egg-producing feed, consisting of four measures of wheat bran, two



An Excellent Trio.

measures of shorts, one measure of beef scrap, one measure of oil meal and one-half measure of sharp sand. I give them a small quantity of this food twice daily and allow them free range. I do not allow my geese to hatch their own eggs, because they are so clumsy that they break them, besides I wish to keep them laying all the time.

Though more geese were raised last year than ever before, yet the markets are not oversupplied, and the demand is growing all the time. Geese mature very rapidly and attain an enormous size.

The young are hardy and easy to raise. After they are five days old they should be left to find their own feed on the range and require no care except shelter during severe rainstorms and at night until feathered out. They live to be very old. Some breeders report them living and doing well at twenty years of age. Another important fact about them is that they are not susceptible to disease, this in contrast to most poultry.

HOW YOUNG CHICKS ARE FED

Wisconsin Expert Gives Method Employed at the University in Caring for Little Fellows.

"For the first 10 to 14 days, we feed the chicks at the university farm a little commercial chick feed, which is thrown into a fairly deep litter of bay chaff three or four times a day," writes Prof. J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in reply to a question regarding the feeding of young chicks.

"In the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon," says Professor Halpin, "we feed a little mash made up of equal parts of coarse ground corn, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and rolled oats. Once a day we mix a raw egg in with this mash, one egg for about each 50 chicks. As they get older, we gradually increase the amount of raw egg, adding enough water or, better still, milk to keep the mash from being sticky and soggy. As fast as they learn to eat it, we mix more and more wheat and cracked corn into the chick feed, so that by the time they are three weeks old they are eating cracked corn and wheat entirely. From the start we give access to dry mash made up at first like the wet mash, except that the rolled oats is omitted after the second week.

"Fine sand on the brooder floor, covered with short cut alfalfa hay, is ideal. Ground bone in little hoppers, so the chicks can help themselves, is also good. A few drops of potassium permanganate stock solution, just enough to turn the water red, or just enough Zenolene to turn the water whitish, may be put into the drinking water."

Watch the Chicks.

Keep close watch of the little chicks during this hot weather and see that they are not troubled with head lice, especially those that run with the hen.

Protect the Eggs.

The steady rays of the sun will soon cook an egg these days. A canvas cover for the egg basket or crate on the way to town makes a big difference.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

WHO SHALL DRAG THE ROADS?

Somewhere Between Two Extremities of Opinion Lies Ultimate Solution of Vexed Problem.

There is a serious difference of opinion among authorities as to whether or not the responsibility for dragging roads rests solely upon the farmer's shoulders. Here, for instance, is one of the three members of the recently appointed state highway commission of Iowa declaring: "Take the road work out of the farmer's hands. It is not fair to the farmer to make him work on the roads. Now, I am a farmer myself. I pay my road taxes in money. There is no reason why a farmer should not cut and work on the roads any more than should a banker. Then, too, road making is becoming too much of a business to let anybody and everybody practice it. One man should have supervision of the road work." And here, on the other hand, is one of the leading newspapers of the same state, a long and ardent champion of good roads, declaring:

"Guthrie county men dragged a highway across the country in an hour and a half the other day. The dragging bar had been arranged for and was pulled off on schedule. It reminds of a story told by Jim Fisk, one of the early magnates and millionaires. He was the son of a shrewd old New England farmer. One day the old man told Jim that if he would clean the stables well he would pay him a gold dollar for the service. Jim, with the golden reward in sight, tugged and strained and finished the stable on time. His father gave him the dollar. Then he said: 'James, if you can clean the stables one day for a dollar, you can clean them every day as a duty.' And thereafter James cleaned out the stables."

"If Guthrie county, and other counties, can drag the principal highways of the county in an hour and a half with a burrah and to show what can be done, they can drag the principal roads after a rain as a duty. An arrangement so successful as this should suggest a permanent system. The gratification with which those road draggers turned to survey their completed work ought to teach them that



Beautiful Country Road in Southern Illinois.

a good road is a joy forever. If it is worth making as an object lesson, it is worth maintaining for everyday use."

Somewhere between the two extremes of opinion (turning the road over to experts and making the farmer do it all by himself) lies the ultimate and the satisfactory solution of the vexatious problem, says the Iowa Homestead. There is no denying that road making has become as much of a science and a profession as farming itself, or teaching school, or running a bank or piloting a locomotive. Why, then, should the farmer be expected to be the role and only road maker and repairer, any more than the school teacher or the rural mail carrier? Yet, on the other hand, the farmer has the first-hand, direct information of what roads need most to be made or repaired. He travels them most frequently; he should assist in bringing them to that state of permanency which will minimize his own troubles en route between farm and town.

In the last analysis, successful road making depends upon harmonious cooperation between individuals and community, state and national authorities. We may not have reached the stage when state aid to the extent of many millions of dollars is advisable, but we certainly have reached the stage when the burden should be taken from the unsupported shoulders of the farmer, where it has rested all too long. The farmer is perfectly willing to do his share; he simply objects to a hodgepodge policy which makes him share all the work and none of the credit or reward.

Good Lawn Mixture.

Forty pounds of blue grass, three pounds of white clover and three pounds of solid red top make a good lawn mixture. The white clover and red top grow quickly and are gradually crowded out by the blue grass, which makes a much better lawn. Be sure that the lawn is finely raked and the soil is in the very finest condition of tilth before sowing any seed.

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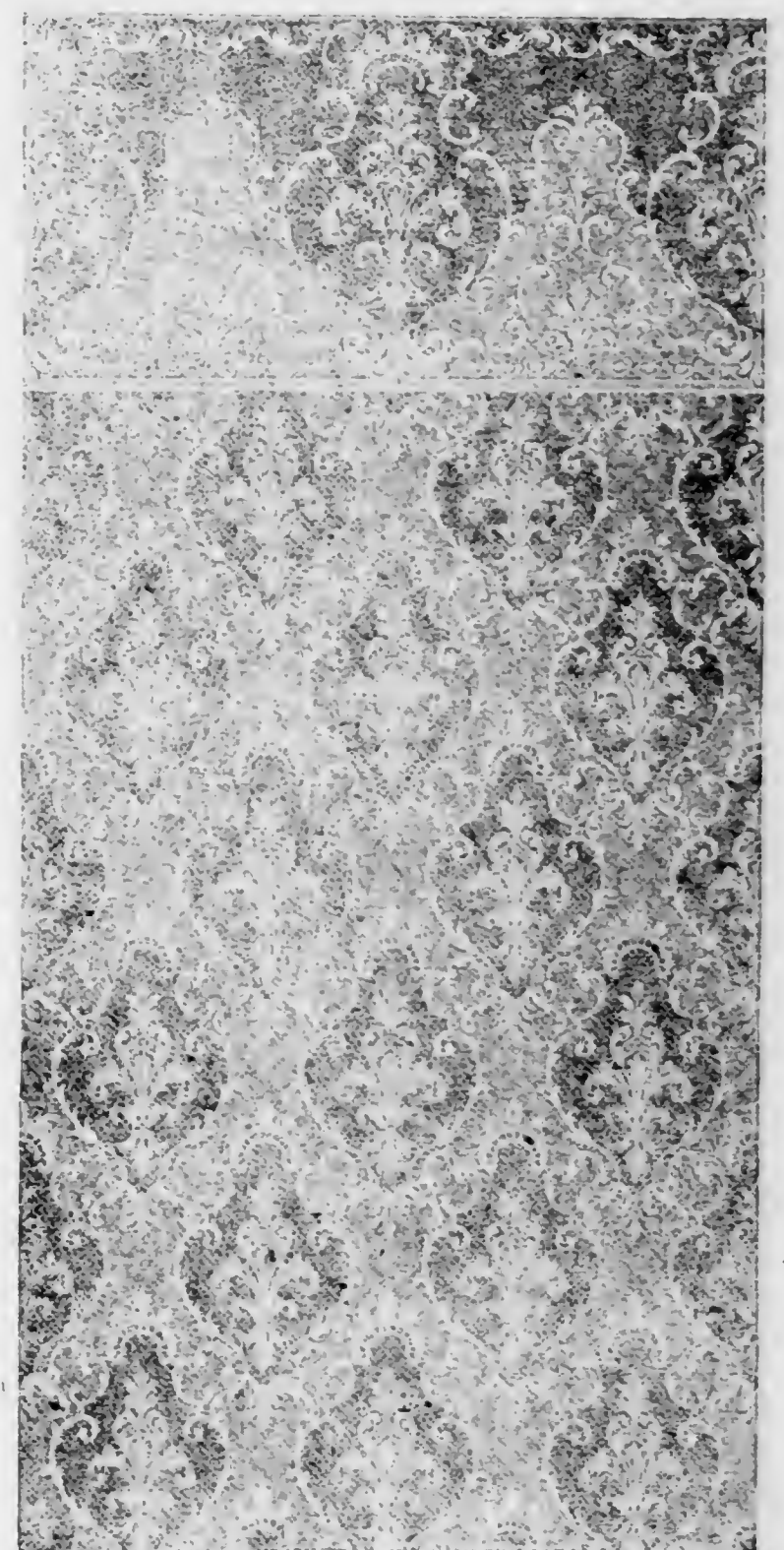
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